pp. 23–42, and he has a paper on ionisation in a magnetic field in vol. iv., ser. 7, pp. 27–44. His chief work, in which he summarises these and other results, is entitled "I fenomeni elettroatomici sotto l'azione del magnetismo," a work which met with a very cordial reception among Italian physicists, who must, indeed, have been indebted to Righi's activity and clearness of exposition for much of their knowledge of contemporary physics.

Students adequately familiar with Italian—as the writer cannot claim to be—speak of Righi's writings as marked by extraordinary clearness and simplicity of style, so that they can be read by people of average culture, at least in their non-mathematical portions.

Numerous honours were conferred upon Righi, among others a 10,000 lira prize of the Accádemia dei Lincei, and the Hughes medal of the Royal Society. The Royal Society also selected him as a foreign member, and he succeeded Lord Kelvin as foreign member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Upsala. In 1905 he was elected a Senator of the Italian Parliament.

By Righi's death Italy probably feels that she has lost her foremost physicist. He was anxious, up to the last, for information about every new discovery, and showed himself capable of appreciating results in many departments of physics. He was well known by reputation in this country as a thinker and worker of exceptional keenness and width of outlook. OLIVER LODGE.

A REUTER message from Stockholm announces the death, at seventy-seven years of age, of ADMIRAL A. L. PALANDER, who was in command of Baron Nordenskiöld's vessel, the *Vega,* which completed the navigation of the North-East passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific along the north coast of Asia (1878–79). Admiral Palander was an honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society and of many other scientific societies both in Sweden and abroad.

Notes.

A MOVEMENT set on foot in the early part of last year for the founding of an institution or society the membership of which should be open to those particularly interested in problems connected with the fields of administration and organisation in relation to industrial enterprises was brought to a head at a public meeting held on April 26 last at the Central Hall, Westminster, by the appointment of a provisional organising committee which was instructed to prepare a draft constitution for such an institution, to be named the Institute of Industrial Administration. This committee presented its report, accompanied by a draft constitution embodying (1) a schedule of objects, (2) the conditions of membership, and (3) the form of government, at a public meeting held at the above-named hall on July 15. This draft constitution was, with slight amendments, adopted on the date last mentioned, and the first board of management, consisting of eighteen members representing a variety of industries, was elected on the same occasion. The objects of the institute as set out in the draft constitution are briefly as follows:—To promote the general advancement of knowledge relative to the principles of industrial administration and their applications; to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas regarding the principles and practice of industrial administration; to collect and publish information and proposals bearing on any aspect of industrial administration; and to co-operate with professional, industrial, or educational societies, organisations, or authorities in pursuance of these objects. The government of the institute is to be vested in an advisory council composed of honorary members and a board of management representing the various classes of membership of the institute. Mr. E. T. Elbourne was elected hon. secretary of the institute, the offices of which are temporarily located at 110 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

THE U.S. National Research Council, with headquarters at Washington, has elected the following chairmen of its various divisions for the year beginning July 1, 1920:—Division of Foreign Relations: George E. Hale, director, Mount Wilson Observatory, Carnegie Institution of Washington. Government Division: Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and president of the National Academy of Sciences. Division of States Relations: John C. Merriam, professor of palæontology, University of California, and president-elect of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Division of Educational Relations: Vernon Kellogg, professor of entomology, Stanford University, and permanent secretary of the National Research Council. Division of Industrial Relations: Harrison E. Howe. Research Information Service: Robert M. Yerkes. Division of Physical Sciences: Augustus Trowbridge, professor of physics, Princeton University. Division of Engineering: Comfort A. Adams, Lawrence professor of engineering, Harvard University. Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology: Frederick G. Cottrell, director of the Bureau of Mines. Division of Geology and Geography: E. B. Mathews, professor of mineralogy and petrography, Johns Hopkins University. Division of Medical Sciences: George W. McCoy, director of the U.S. Hygienic Laboratory since 1915. Division of Biology and Agriculture: C. E. McClung, professor of zoology, University of Pennsylvania. Division of Anthropology and Psychology: Clark Wissler, curator of anthropology, American Museum of Natural History, New York.

THE Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has established four Sub-Committees to assist the Radio Research Board in the investigation of certain problems in connection with the work of the Board. The constitution of the Board and its Sub-Committees is at present as follows:—*Radio Research Board:* Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry B.

Jackson (chairman), Comdr. J. S. C. Salmond (representing the Admiralty), Lt.-Col. A. G. T. Cusins (representing the War Office), Wing Comdr. A. D. Warrington Morris (representing the Air Ministry), Mr. E. H. Shaughnessy (representing the General Post Office), Sir J. E. Petavel (presenting the National Physical Laboratory), Sir Ernest Rutherford, and Prof. J. S. E. Townsend. *Sub-Committee A on the Propagation of Wireless Waves:* Dr. E. H. Rayner (chairman), Prof. E. H. Barton, Major J. R. Erskine-Murray, Prof. H. M. MacDonald, and Prof. J. W. Nicholson. *Sub-Committee B on Atmospherics:* Col. H. G. Lyons (chairman), Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton, Prof. S. Chapman, Major H. P. T. Lefroy, Mr. G. L. Taylor, Mr. R. A. Watson Watt, and Mr. C. T. R. Wilson. *Sub-Committee C on Directional Wireless:* Mr. F. E. Smith (chairman), Mr. M. P. Hinton, Capt. C. T. Hughes, and Capt. J. Robinson. *Sub-Committee D on Thermionic Valves:* Prof. O. W. Richardson (chairman), Mr. E. V. Appleton, Capt. S. Brydon, Capt. H. L. Crowther, Prof. C. L. Fortescue, Mr. B. Hodgson, Prof. F. Horton, Major A. G. Lee, Mr. H. Morris Airey, Mr. R. L. Smith-Rose, and Prof. R. Whiddington.

THE following appointments have been made in connection with the Royal College of Physicians of London:—Dr. F. Parkes Weber, Mitchell lecturer, 1921; Dr. G. Graham, Goulstonian lecturer, 1921; Dr. T. Lewis, Oliver Sharpey lecturer, 1921; Dr. A. Whitfield, Lumleian lecturer, 1921; Dr. R. O. Moon, FitzPatrick lecturer, 1921; and Dr. G. M. Holmes, Croonian lecturer, 1922.

IT was resolved in the House of Commons on August 9 to provide a sum not exceeding 100,000*l.* as a guarantee against loss resulting from the holding of a British Empire Exhibition in London next year. The grant is conditional on the provision of a further sum of 500,000*l.* by the promoters of the enterprise.

WE learn from the *British Medical Journal* that the second International Congress of Comparative Pathology will be held at Rome in the spring of 1921 under the presidency of Prof. Perroncito. Communications should be sent to the secretary, Prof. Mario Tevi Della Vida, Via Palermo 58, Roma.

WITH the view of popularising scientific knowledge in Spain, a weekly periodical bearing the title of *Ibérica* has recently made its appearance. The journal contains current notes on scientific matters in Spain and Latin-America, general notes, and abstracts of important foreign scientific papers written in a manner that will appeal to the popular reader of average education. Each number also includes a monograph or an instalment of a monograph on some popular scientific subject written by a leading authority. The contents conclude with a bibliography of current scientific literature and meteorological information. The weekly is published by the Observatorio del Ebro, Tortosa.

WE are glad to see that the British Museum authorities have begun to issue additions, naturally under present conditions of publication in a less attractive form, to the valuable series of Handbooks, such as those provided before the war for the Assyrian, Babylonian, Egyptian, and Ethnographic Galleries. The latest is an account by Sir E. A. Wallis Budge of the Egyptian "Book of the Dead." This is a vague title now commonly given to the first collection of funerary texts which the ancient Egyptian scribes composed for the benefit of the dead, consisting of spells and incantations, hymns and litanies, magical formulæ and names, words of power and prayers, which are found cut or painted on the walls of pyramids and tombs, and engraved on coffins, sarcophagi, and rolls of papyrus. The pamphlet, which is well supplied with illustrations, provides for the use of students and visitors to the galleries an admirable introduction to the study of the death rites and theories of the soul current among the ancient Egyptians.

UNDER the title of "The Medical History of Ishi," by Mr. Saxton T. Pope, the University of California has published in its American Archæological and Ethnological Series a remarkable study of human pathology. The subject of the monograph, Ishi, was the last Yahi Indian, who was brought to the University Hospital after his capture in 1911, and died from tuberculosis in 1916. "We see him first as the gaunt, hunted wild man, his hair burnt short, his body lean and sinewy, but his legs strong and capable of great endurance. He suggests the coyote in this character." At first civilisation agreed with him, but then came a gradual change. "His energy waned. He no longer was keen to shoot at targets with a bow. His skin became darker." Then he contracted another cold and his malady increased. This monograph is supplied with full statistics of his case and excellent photographs and illustrations—most valuable for the study of the life-history of a Californian Indian, the last of his race.

A REMARKABLE stone bowl now deposited in the Museo Arqueológico, Madrid, is described in the July issue of *Man* by Mr. B. Glanvill Corney. It was obtained in 1775 at Tahiti by Máximo Rodríguez, a creole of Lima, and it was brought to that city in a Spanish ship-of-war, being finally sent to Spain in 1788. It is made of the hard, compact, black stone of which adze-blades and pestles for crushing taro and bread-fruit of the Society Islands were formed, and which was quarried only in the remote island called Maurua. It is not quite certain for what purpose this bowl was used. The local chiefs believe it to have been a sacred potion bowl, in which herbal draughts were prepared by trituration and infusion by the medico-sacerdotal functionaries. Others suppose that the function of the bowl was to receive viscera of victims sacrificed, and possibly it was used for some form of augury by inspection of the entrails of sacrificial victims. The bowl thus suggests interesting problems which, it may be hoped, further research will enable us to solve.

THE *Medical Record* for March 27 contains an interesting paper by Dr. C. B. Davenport on the influence of the male on the production of twins. It is well known that twins may be biovulate or uniovulate, the latter type having a single chorion, and it is found that about 1 per cent. of all human births are plural births. But in the relatives of mothers who have repeated twins this proportion rises to 4·5 per cent., indicating the inheritance of twinning in the strain. Twinning is, however, almost equally frequent (4·2 per cent.) in the near relatives of the fathers of twins. The tendency to repetition of identical twins is even higher than when both types are considered together. Double ovulation is far commoner (frequency 5–10 per cent.) than twin births, and here the male factor comes in, for it has now to be recognised that human germ-cells frequently contain lethal factors which arrest development at an early stage, or may even prevent more than one egg being fertilised. In relation to this is the fact that highly fecund families more frequently have twins. Human beings thus possess the biovulate type of twinning found in carnivora, herbivora, and rodentia, and also the uniovulate type found in the armadillo, which regularly produces four young of the same sex at a birth by budding from the young embryo.

THAT the Philippine hawksbill turtle (*Eremochelys imbricata*) is in dire need of stringent protection is evident from the account of this species given in the *Philippine Journal of Science* (vol. xvi., No. 2) by Mr. E. H. Taylor, of the Bureau of Science, Manila. Practically all the Philippine tortoiseshell is brought into the market by the native fishermen, who are so eager to secure their prizes that they wait for days for the arrival of the female to lay her eggs on the beach. Often she is speared before a single egg is laid. Should they have patience enough to allow her to fill the "nest" the end is the same, for every egg is eaten. Obviously it will not be long before this source of revenue is lost for ever.

THE August number of *Conquest*, a magazine devoted to the popularisation of science, is a model of what such magazines should be, for not only are its contents designed to appeal to a wide circle of readers, but also every article is lucidly written and well illustrated. Taking subjects at random—for it would be difficult to make a deliberate choice—one may mention the essay by Mr. R. I. Pocock on the common animals of the sea-shore, that on wild white clover by Mr J. J. Ward, and the article on the Davon micro-telescope by Mr. F. Talbot. Besides these are not less fascinating talks on the ships of the future by Mr. W. Horsnaill, on seaside meteorology by Mr. Joseph Elgie, and on the sands of the sea-shore by Mr. C. Carus Wilson.

THE attention of those who are interested in the campaign against rats may be directed to the second edition of Mr. M. A. C. Hinton's pamphlet (67 pp., 2 plates and 6 text-figures) which has been recently issued by the British Museum (Natural History). This work contains an excellent summary of the characters, habits, and economic importance of rats, and of the relation of rats to the spread of disease in man and animals. In this edition additional details are given on the rate of increase of rats, and reference is made to the occurrence in the rat of *Spirochaeta icterohaemorrhagiae,* the organism of spirochætal jaundice (Weil's disease) in man. After emphasising the urgent need for action against the large rat population of Great Britain, Mr. Hinton gives a concise account of the chief repressive measures. Barium carbonate is recommended as the safest poison, mixed in the proportion of one part with eight parts of oatmeal, and made up with a little water into a stiff dough. Among other methods to which attention is directed are trapping, which should be continuous and systematic, and placing in the run-ways of the rats birdlime trays with an attractive bait in the centre—a method which has given good results in Liverpool, London, and elsewhere.

ITALIAN biologists are to be congratulated on their enterprise in founding, in difficult circumstances, a new biological publication, *Revista di Biologia*, which is published bimonthly in Rome, and is edited by Profs. Gustavo Brunelli and Osvaldo Polimanti. The review is to be devoted largely to the consideration of problems of general biological interest, but its pages are also open to record the results of researches in special subjects. Six fascicles, forming the first volume of 744 pages, have recently reached us. Prof. Brunelli contributes to the first fascicle a vigorous article on the place which science, and especially biology, should occupy in the national life of Italy. He points out that the future of Italy is essentially bound up with agriculture and problems of the land, and that in the economic development of the nation biology must therefore take a leading art. He pleads also for more attention to hydrobiology, and for a closer co-operation between medical practitioners and biologists—for instance, in anti-malarial measures and in social hygiene generally. Among the special articles two may be briefly referred to: the first by Prof. Pierantoni on physiological symbiosis, with special reference to the part played by symbiotic organisms in light-production in luminous organs, and the second by Prof. Enriques on the results of experiments in breeding blow-flies (*Calliphora erythrocephala*), in which he shows that while some of the pairings give rise to a high proportion of living offspring, other pairings produce larvæ about one-fourth of which, although kept under optimum conditions, cease to feed after two or three days and die. Prof. Enriques does not consider that the explanation of Morgan, in his important work on lethal factors in Drosophila, holds for Calliphora. The *Revista* will not only fulfil its object in stimulating and encouraging biological research in Italy, but will also afford workers in other countries a ready means of keeping in touch with the chief lines of research of Italian biologists, and we cordially wish it success.

DR. R. RUGGLES GATES has given (Proc. Roy. Soc. London, B, vol. xci., 1920, pp. 216–23) a preliminary account of the meiotic phenomena in the pollen mother-cells and tapetum of lettuce, in which several matters of general bearing on cytological conceptions and on problems of genetics are considered. The chromatin of the nuclei of the tapetal cells, particularly of the binucleate cells, exhibits the synaptic knot and other appearances which have hitherto been observed only in spore mother-cells of plants and in the primary spermatocytes and oocytes of animals. In lettuce, therefore, there is the unusual condition of all transitions between tapetal and germinal cells. Dr. Gates's material also affords, in the earlier stages of formation of the diakinetic chromosomes, a good example of chiasmatypy—the crossing-over of two members of a pair of chromosomes—which has not hitherto been definitely described in plants, though it is now well known in certain animals, *e.g.* in the fruit-fly, Drosophila, in which the phenomenon has been interpreted by Morgan and his collaborators as the probable basis of the crossing-over of factors. Another observation of much interest on the meiotic chromosomes of lettuce is the tendency for one or two pairs of the bivalent chromosomes to coalesce more or less completely on the equatorial plate of the heterotypic spindle. There is no evidence that such coalesced chromosome pairs pass over bodily to one pole of the spindle; rather they will both split in the usual way, but the manner of their previous coalescence will determine the nature of their distribution—whether, for instance, the paternal halves of each chromosome will go to the same pole or to opposite poles of the spindle. There is here a possible basis for the phenomena of partial coupling and repulsion, apart altogether from the crossing-over phenomena, which latter are based on relations between the two members of a pair of chromosomes in their earlier post-synaptic stages.

In vol. xvii., No. 4 (October–December, 1919), of the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute Mr. W. Bevan, Director of Agriculture in Cyprus, continues his account of the agricultural industries of the island. Among the more interesting products discussed by Mr. Bevan are fodders and feeding-stuffs (including the carob bean), essential oils and perfumes, oils and oilseeds, fibres (including cotton and silk), drugs, and tobacco. Certain minor agricultural industries are also described. The reports of recent investigations at the institute have reference to fibres from India, Africa, and the West Indies, the utilisation of New Zealand hemp-waste, Pappea seeds from South Africa as a source of oil, Cyprus castor-seed, and distillation trials with talh wood (*Acacia Seyal*) from the Sudan. The general articles include an account of the present position of Para rubber-seed as a source of oil and feeding-cake, in which it is pointed out that the possibility of exploitation very largely depends upon the cost of collecting the seed on the plantations. A further article deals with cassava as a source of industrial starch and alcohol. As usual, much useful information is recorded as notes and in the section devoted to recent progress in agriculture and the development of natural resources. We observe that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has arranged for a selection of the presents and addresses received during his visit to Canada to be exhibited at the Imperial Institute. An index to vol. xvii. of the Bulletin is included in this part.

In many respects we pay too little attention to our West Indian Possessions. The present difficulties of communication hinder visits from our own men of science, and it is natural that those of the neighbouring United States should undertake tasks that we regretfully leave undone. Thus we learn from the Report of the American Museum of Natural History that towards the end of last year Mr. H. E. Anthony, who had previously secured many interesting mammalian remains from the caves of Cuba and Porto Rico, extended his researches to Jamaica, whence the skull of a marine mammal was the only example known. His hunt was successful, but the collections remain to be worked out. They are certain to throw light on the nature of former connection with the mainland. That we are not altogether idle may, however, be gathered from the fact that a collection of fossil sea-urchins from Antigua and Anguilla, made by Prof. J. W. Gregory some years ago, was reported on by Dr. J. Lambert, of Troyes, during the war, and is now being arranged in the geological department of the British Museum. That department has also been presented by Dr. C. T. Trechmann with an excellent dried specimen of the recent crinoid Holopus, rare because it grows under ledges of reef-rock and so escapes the dredge, instructive because of its adaptation in form to that peculiar position. This individual comes from Barbados, on which island Dr. Trechmann has recently spent some months investigating the raised reefs and collecting their fossils. None the less, the West Indies still present a large field for research, and British labourers are all too few.

The *Agricultural News* of May 29 has an article on camphor-growing in the British Empire, based on a contribution by Prof. P. Carmody, formerly Director of Agriculture in Trinidad, to the *Times Trade Supplement*. The chief source of commercial camphor is Formosa, and the Japanese monopoly has led to an enormous increase in price in recent years. Various, but so far not commercially successful, attempts have been made in camphor cultivation within the Empire, namely, in Ceylon, the Federated Malay States, Mauritius, and the West Indies; in some cases distillation tests have shown a satisfactory yield, but in Mauritius and the West Indies the prunings may yield only oil and no solid camphor. Experimenting in Trinidad, Prof. Carmody found that trees grown in the Botanic Garden made very poor growth, but when transplanted to better soil the growth was satisfactory, and a normal yield of solid camphor was obtained. It is suggested that, owing to their bushy, evergreen habit, camphor-trees might be used as a windbreak in cacao cultivation. The successful cultivation of camphor within the Empire is no longer doubtful if a few necessary precautions are adopted. Seeds or seedlings from trees that yield no solid camphor must not be used; stiff clay soil must be avoided; in good average soil not more than 300 trees to the acre should be grown; and a sufficient area should be cultivated for economical distillation. When the trees are four or five years old they can be clipped, and thereafter three or four times a year. The same journal directs attention to the development of other sources of camphor, namely, rosemary in Spain, species of Artemisia, and the swamp-bay (*Persea pubescens*) in California.

METEOROLOGICAL observations made at secondary stations in Netherlands East India have recently been published for 1917. Since the publication of the previous volume a well-equipped meteorological station has been started at the aerodrome at Sockamiskin. Cloud observations have been almost wholly discontinued, and sunshine records are substituted; the cloud estimations (0–10) are said not to be trustworthy —which is scarcely surprising, since it is stated that the lower half of the sky was not taken into account, and that density had its say. Sunshine observations are from Jordan recorders, but the Campbell-Stokes recorder would give results more comparable with European observations. In addition to the ordinary detailed observations of rainfall, tables under the heading of "cloud-bursts" are given practically for all stations, which show the individual instances of rainfall of 1 mm. and more per minute, the minimum duration being five minutes. At Batavia the maximum mean monthly air-pressure occurred in August, and the minimum in April. July was the warmest month and December the coldest. The mean relative humidity, saturation being expressed as 1000, ranged from 879 in February to 793 in August. The percentage of bright sunshine was greatest in August and least in January. By far the greatest amount of rain falls in the winter months, January being the wettest, whilst May and June are the driest months. Wind results are given at only a few stations, but the observations clearly indicate a diurnal range in direction and velocity. A more complete discussion of winds would be of value for aeronautics, whilst the movement and, if practicable, the height and speed of clouds would add much to a better knowledge of the upper air.

THE *Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale* for March–April gives a full report of the work of M. Martial Entat on the destructive effect of light on certain materials such as textiles, dopes, and rubberised fabrics. It is difficult, if not impossible, in these climates to make quantitative measurements of the effect in the case of sunlight, and M. Entat accordingly used ultra-violet light from a mercury-vapour lamp in his experiments. He found that the mercury lamp was twenty times as effective as full sunlight in its destructive action on such materials. As is now well known, considerable protection may be afforded by the use of various dyes for absorbing the ultra-violet light. M. Entat's experiments indicate that the dyes commonly employed in aviation for protecting the fabric of aircraft have a "coefficient of protection" of from 50–75 per cent., the most efficient being the red dye from quinoline. A spectrographic measurement of the absorption of the ultra-violet light placed the various dyes in the same order as the tensile tests on the dye-protected fabrics which had been exposed to the rays. Experiments similar to those of M. Entat were carried out during the war at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough. An account of the work was given by Dr. Aston to the Royal Aeronautical Society last year.

No. 4 of Abstracts of Papers in Scientific Transactions and Periodicals, published as a supplement to the minutes of the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, contains a large number of brief abstracts taken from papers and periodicals published outside the United Kingdom. These are classified under the main headings of (1) measurement, measuring, and recording instruments; (2) engineering materials; (3) structures; (4) transformation, transmission, and distribution of energy; (5) mechanical processes, appliances, and apparatus; (6) specialised engineering practice; (7) economics, etc. There are several subdivisions to each of these main headings. It is not easy to produce abstracts which shall contain the information required and thus obviate the necessity for those interested having to consult the original papers; we note that these abstracts are satisfactory in this respect, and therefore provide a mine of information which we trust will be available to engineers who are outside the ranks of the Institution of Civil Engineers and would gladly purchase the Abstracts. The editing is somewhat loose occasionally; thus we note on p. 16 that an acceleration has been stated as "slightly more than 2 ft. per sec." A slip of this kind would have to pay a penalty at the institution examinations.

THE special requirements in dental radiography are met by the radiator dental type of Coolidge tube, obtainable from the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd. This embodies the original features of the radiator type of tube whereby a large portion of the heat generated is conducted away by a copper radiator, but, in addition, the new tube allows greater proximity of the anode to the part under exposure. The cathode-arm extends 2 in. from the bulb at right angles to the anode-arm; this method of construction secures the emission of the X-rays in a line with the axis of the anode. The cathode circuit is earthed, so that there is only one high-tension wire, which is connected to the part of the tube most remote from the subject under exposure; this allows a minimum distance between the dental film and the focal spot, with consequent reduction in the time of exposure. The tube is self-rectifying within the limits of its allowable energy output, and is designed for an input not exceeding 10 milliamperes at an alternative spark-gap of about 3 in. The tube being designed to run only under specified electrical conditions, the manipulations are reduced to a minimum, and the only variable left in the hands of the operator is the time for which the film is to be exposed. In dental radiography this attempt at standardisation and simplification of procedure is likely to meet with considerable success.

MR. A. THORBURN, whose sumptuous volumes, "British Birds" and "A Naturalist's Sketch Book," have been so well received, is bringing out through Messrs. Longmans and Co. a companion work entitled "British Mammals." It will be in two volumes and contain fifty plates in colour and many illustrations in black-and-white. Vol. i. is promised for the coming autumn, and vol. ii. for the spring of next year.